Worldwide Controversy Over Discovery of North Pole Will Probably Continue For Years-Await Cook's Book > >

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS. of the north pole should have precipitated a war among the mapmakers of the earth. The sensational circumstances attending the revealing of the exploits of the Cook and the Peary expeditions made certain a long series of disputes, differences of opinion, rival claims and rival

Each man's announcement that he reached the pole must in the light of subsequent events be accepted as true until proved false. One thing seems certain-that the arrival in the United States of both intrepid conquerors of the arctic drift will not bring a quick solution of the intricate points involved, nor will it end the controversy that is spreading and flaming like a prairie fire. Their arrival on these shores will, on the contrary, fan the sparks still higher, and no man can foresee what the ultimate outcome will be Peary is expected in New York in a few days, and Dr. Cook announces that he will arrive there about Sept. 21.

That the discussion as to who really discovered the pole will extend over a number of years appears certain. Dr. Cook states that the most convincing proof of his claims will not be given

The Commander Is a Man of Wealth --- Owns Sixteen Islands on Maine Coast -- Mrs. Peary's Record Trip Je

ity of Dr. Cook's assertions. This at-MALL wonder that the discovery | titude is probably a natural one, owing to the fact that Peary is a popular navy man and one who has spent considerable time in cultivating friendships in official circles in Washington.

In European circles, however, Dr. Cook is credited as much as Peary, and in Denmark his story is accepted as absolutely true by the leading geographical authorities. The fact that the Royal Geographical society of Denmark presented him with a gold medal and that the council of the University of Copenhagen by a vote of 10 to 1 resolved to confer on Cook the degree of doctor of philosophy (honoris causa) is an indication of the force with which his story impressed the hard headed, unexcitable experts of the Danish nation. It is probable that the Danes are better qualified to judge the merits or demerits of a north pole discovery story than any other nation.

That vital differences as to veracity should arise between two world heroes of the caliber of Cook and Peary is a matter of poignant regret. Both men are of spartan mold, fearless, determined, enduring and patriotic. Each has performed a feat that will fix his name securely in the history of his country and his time. Therefore if

ature the day we reached the ship was

Mrs. Peary, who has all along insisted that her husband would reach the pole, holds the record for the woman who has lived farthest north. She spent a year on the northern edge of Greenland with the commander when he made the first detailed explorations

The long winter night and the hardships inevitable under the circumstances produced no unfavorable effects upon Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary season of darkness with all the energy shown by the men of the party. To her doubtless the party owed much of the comparative comfort which relieved the monotony of the winter season. No white woman had been so far north by several hundreds of miles as Mrs. Peary at that time (1892). A Danish woman lived for a long time at Tessuisak, about forty miles above Upernavik. This is hundreds of miles south of the place where Mrs. Peary spent a year. The Eskimo women were particularly interested in the white woman who had come among them, and Mrs. Peary was of much service to her husband in the pursuit of his ethnological researches

Laughs at Auto and Airship Plan.

The explorer has never had any sympathy with the various schemes ad-vanced to invade the ice locked polar regions with airships or automobiles. When Dr. Cook proposed a few years ago to dash for the south pole in an outo Commander Peary scoffed at the idea. He said: "The roughness of the ice would prevent any such plan from working out successfully. Then, too, the stretches of open water could not be overcome."

He also deprecated the idea of going to the north pole in an airship in the following words:

"I don't feel like criticising those who try the airship method of navigation. I don't care for a balloon. Let me put it in this way: I don't believe that the airship in its present state of development can successfully combat the conditions which will be met with in an attempt to reach the pole. When an airship has been constructed which can navigate the air independent of storms and behave in the air as one of the big liners does at sea in any kind of weather, then it is time enough to talk about reaching the pole by means of an airship, but not before. My experiences have not impaired by belief in my own method, which is in making a dash over the ice by means of sleds.'

"My Most Important Work."

Commander Peary has long main-tained that the discovery of the pole would not prove the most important result of arctic exploration. He states his views on the subject in the following words:

"The gain to the scientific world by the results of my work in the arctic regions is of far more actual value than the discovery of the north pole.

"The discovery of the north pole is merely a more or less spectacular fact, but still one that had to be tried again and again until actually accomplished. "I have traveled the most northerly

land on the globe. The departments of science which will be benefited by my sojourn in the north are geology, meteorology, anthropology and natural history. The full result of my labors, especially in the field of meteoro cannot be fully ascertained until the observations I have taken have been worked out by scientists,

"Perhaps the most important result of my labor-I am not now speaking from a scientific standpoint-is the demonstrating most conclusively that the right kind of a man can carry on arctic exploration without great danger or suffering exceptional hardships. In fact, he can work in the far north as well as in his office in New York.

"In natural history the work I have done, I am vain enough to think, is great. No expeditions ever had the opportunity that we had of studying the musk ox. I have sent home at different times very complete specimens of this animal, and I have also sent a young walrus. So far as I know, no other specimens of these and mals are now living in captivity, and scientists have unexcelled opportunity to study them when alive.

Commander Peary is widely report ed to be a poor man, one who has been impoverished by his arctic trips. Such is not the case, however. Three years ago he purchased a total of sixteen islands along the Maine coast north of Portland, which are held at high prices owing to the demand for exclusive sites for cottages along the coast. Several of the Islands are in Casco bay.

Eagle island, which he owns, has for several years been Commander Peary's stronghhold, his fortress, where he could retire at will safe from the attacks of interviewers and photographers. It is an outside island about fifteen miles from Portland, partly wooded. partly open, with vegetation almost tropical in its density.

The commander also owns Basket island, in Casco bay, an ideal seashore resort. It is a small island, probably not more than a quarter of a mile long and perhaps an eighth of a mile wide. In fact, it is an ideal location for a big seashore hotel of the exclusive type, and this, it is said, is just the use to which Commander Peary will eventually put it. He has purchased an island off Freeport called "A Pound of Tea," and away down the middle bay, off Freeport, is Shelter island, twenty miles from Portland and about the same size as Basket. This is one of

the explorer's purchases.

Within a radius of five miles from Eagle island are Great Mark, Upper Flag and Horse islands. All these have been acquired by him within three years, and all are desirable.

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COMMANDER PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

out until his new book appears, and as a result the publication of the work is awaited with keen interest on all sides.

Peary's Claim That He Was First. Most of the acrimony given the discussion, particularly during the last few days, was caused by the publication of a statement by Reuter's News agency, which said that Commander Peary claimed that he was the first man to reach the pole. This report gave still another dramatic turn to the situation, and the many supporters of Dr. Cook expressed heated indignation at such action by Peary before he had had a chance to look into a detailed account of his rival's trip. Also as an indication of the fairness of Dr. Cook toward Peary the former's friends point to the message sent from Copenhagen in which the doctor said: "I am glad to hear of Peary's success. If he

An unpleasant turn was given the situation, again, by the dispatch sent ney over an unknown frozen road of from Greenland stating that Dr. Cook had taken for his own use dogs raised especially for Peary and food held in reserve for him. Dr. Cook's reply to

says he reached the pole I know he got

this charge is as follows: "I understand that a rumor is current about my having taken some of Peary's food and dogs at Etah. This is founded on Eskimo gossip and misunderstanding. I desire no controversy. I simply say in reply to any such assertion, 'No.' Commander Peary is a friend of mine."

## Navy's Support of Peary.

Commander Peary has more supporters in the United States as regards his claims than has Dr. Cook. thus far and are not endeavoring to pounding over the broken ice of the convince the public of the responsibil. Arctic sea. The mean minimum daily

either is attacked in the interest of the other an injustice of no small pro-

Nansen's boat, the Fram, says that the last telegrams received from Peary are much more convincing to him than the first, which he was inclined to doubt.

absolutely that Cook reached the pole.

lowing at a reunion of the Washington alumni of Bowdoin college:

"To note briefly one of my arctic experiences, on the 6th of January, 1899, after a sledge journey in the very mid-

portions is done. Captain C. T. Hansen, chief of the nautical department of the Danish Meteorological institute, declares that he believes firmly Peary duplicated Cook's achievement by following the western route for the greater part of his path

Captain Sverdrup, who commanded But Sverdrup says he is convinced

Peary Tells of Hardships.

Commander Peary related the fol-

night of the great arctic night, a joursuch roughness as you can scarcely imagine, reduced to a diet of raw dog. I stumbled into Fort Conger, the abandoned headquarters of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, with both feet seriously frozen. For six weeks I lay there on my back, a helpless cripple, through the utter darkness, living principally upon cornmeal and molasses, my companions trying to inject a little warmth into the deadly cold by burning empty boxes and barrels, until the faint rays of returning daylight in the latter part of February permitted an attempt to reach my ship, 250 miles to the south. Lashed down to a sledge, my feet and legs wrapped in a musk ox skin, that journey of 250 miles was made in eleven marches of from twelve His friends in the navy department made in eleven marches of from twelve have stood by every word he has sent to eighteen hours each, bumping and

temperature during that march was 531/2 degrees below zero. The temper-

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